

A NEW SPHAERALCEA.

Sphaeralcea martii, n. sp.—Perennial, low and rather spreading, 15 to 30^{cm} high: leaves and stems whitish-green with an excessively dense white stellate pubescence: leaves subhastate, with broad short basal lobes, crinkled, edges coarsely irregularly serrate, about 27^{mm} long and 15^{mm} wide; petioles about 10^{mm} long: flowers large, 23^{mm} in diameter, in clusters of six or seven at the ends of the branches; pedicels 5 to 7^{mm} long: calyx 11^{mm} to tip of lobes, 4^{mm} to base of lobes: petals fully 15^{mm} long and broad, rather pale but vivid scarlet (dull pink in dry material): anthers orange; pollen bright orange: styles crimson: fruit maliform, densely white-hairy; carpels with very small beaks; ovules two in a cell.

Picacho mountain, Mesilla valley, New Mexico, in volcanic soil, March 25, 1900 (*Cockerell*); hills north of Picacho mountain, April 7, 1900, in fruit (*E. O. Wooton*). A specimen is in Herb. U. S. National Museum.

Differs from *S. subhastata* in its pointed leaves, clustered flowers, deeply cleft calyx with long acuminate lobes, and especially in its early flowering, wherein it resembles the annual species. The only flowering date I find reported for *S. subhastata* is in August.—T. D. A. COCKERELL, *East Las Vegas, N. M.*